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BANISHED.

Legends Told About St. Patrick and the Serpents of Old Ireland.

How He Outwitted a Big Monster—Those Banished Were Figurative.

May Have Been in the Island in Ancient Times—Avoid the Irish Soil.

STORY OF MOSES AND THE PRINCE

It is a great puzzle to many why it is that there are no snakes in Ireland, though they exist in England across the channel, where the soil and climate are about the same. Indeed, of the two countries Ireland seems to be the most naturally favorable to the existence of snakes, where the land is so grassy, boggy and marshy, says Mr. John Hoare in the Colorado Catholic.

A Canadian once told me how timid he felt when walking through the meadows in Ireland; he could not be convinced that there were no snakes; still it is a fact that not only are there no native snakes in Ireland, but foreign ones can not be naturalized there. No imported snake can live upon Irish soil twenty-four hours, so they say.

We are accustomed to all kinds of fences. In Ireland we have seen the stone walls, "double ditches," and white thorn hedges through which a small bird could hardly pass. Here we have board fences, picket fences, pole fences, barbed wire fences; in the mountains, as in the timbered districts of the East and Canada, we use the famous "worm" fence; and we have read of the rabbit fences in New Zealand; but who has ever heard of a fence to "turn" snakes?

The story is told of such a fence being made by an Irish convict, who became a wealthy land owner in Australia. He imported a ship load of Irish soil and with it built a snake fence about his farm; it was not necessary that it should be very wide or high; all that was required was that it form a continuous unbroken line around his land. It proved an effective barrier against the encroachment of snakes; neither could the snakes that were on his land be driven out. These, however, were all killed off, and he was the only farmer in the colony that enjoyed Irish immunity from snakes.

The belief is common among the Irish that snakes once inhabited Ireland in great numbers, but were banished forever by St. Patrick. History, however, is not very clear upon this point. Many legends are told about St. Patrick and the snakes. One is to the effect that as St. Patrick approached the Irish coast he beheld the island encircled by a ring of demons in the shape of serpents. But, perhaps, the chief of all the tales related about St. Patrick and the snakes is that of the meeting of our saint and the serpent in the neighborhood of Lough Neagh.

"Monster," said St. Patrick, addressing the serpent, "why tarry thou here, when the rest of thy tribe hath departed?"

"I am occupying my inheritance," returned the serpent.

"Depart!" commanded St. Patrick.

"Whither wilt thou go?" asked the snake.

"To the lough," said St. Patrick.

"For how long?" queried the snake.

"Until Monday," replied St. Patrick.

The monster made no reply, but gliding swiftly towards the great lake, disappeared in its depths. But when Monday arrived he came forth again from the bosom of the lake and glided over the green earth with head erect, eyes aflame and breathing fire. St. Patrick observing him, took the "Bachall Iosa" (Staff of Jesus), advanced to meet him and accosted him thus:

"Monster, dost thou dare come forth again to taint this Christian atmosphere with your poisonous breath? Did I not order you to yonder lake?"

"Only till Monday," answered the serpent, "and is not today Monday?"

"There are many Mondays in a year," replied St. Patrick, "and many years in a century; today is the beginning of the Christian week, when the sons of men may resume their daily labor after their rest on the Sabbath, but your Monday will mark the end of time and the commencement of eternity—then you may come forth and gather your harvest; return, therefore, to the bottom of the lake and do not rise and show your head again till the day of judgment!"

And at St. Patrick's command the demon went back to the lake, muttering as he disappeared beneath the waves: "Is fada liom stad go Lann (it is long to wait till Monday)." But at the sound of Gabriel's trumpet this satanic victory of Pagan Ireland will come forth from his haunts among the submerged cities of Lough Neagh to claim all the unfaithful children of St. Patrick.

The illustrious Dr. Geoffrey Keating, whose ashes lie in the little churchyard of Lubrid, County Tipperary, expressed the opinion that St. Patrick's connection with the snakes was figurative, and meant the banishment or overthrow of the demons that held Ireland in their evil grasp until the light of Christianity, through St. Patrick, dispelled the darkness of Paganism. He (Keating) does not deny the existence of natural snakes in ancient Ireland, but attributes their

extinction not to St. Patrick, but, strange as it may seem, to Moses, and in proof of this quote an ancient legend. It occurred in this way:

When the Israelites were traveling through the desert on their way to the promised land they encountered to powerful and warlike tribe who spoke the Gaelic tongue (one of the languages supposed to have originated at the tower of Babel), and who, like themselves, were traveling in search of a promised land—that is, a western island that was vividly pictured to their King in a dream. Now this King had an only son whose name was Gael, and as they were encamped close to the Israelites, a poisonous snake bit him on the neck, leaving a ghastly wound that continued to increase as the poison spread, and which baffled the skill of the physicians to cure. Having heard of the fame of Moses, the King sent for him and besought him to save the life of the young Prince. Moses readily complied, and by his prayers healed the wound, which left in its place a green spot; hence he was called Gael Glas (Green Gael), anglicized Gadelas. The King, having expressed his deep-felt gratitude, Moses promised young Gael that wherever his posterity should settle the land would be free from all poisonous reptiles. This Prince was the great ancestor of the Milesian Irish, who were also called an Clan na Gael, or Gadelas—that is, the children of Gael Glas or Gadelas. And so Moses' promise has been fulfilled in Ireland.

It will also be seen how natural it is for Irishmen to wear the green, especially about the neck, where it was indelibly marked upon their ancestors by an Arabian snake about four thousand years ago.

MISS WINNIE RIDGE.

One of the Brightest Young Girls of the East End Passes Away.

Miss Winnie Ridge, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Patrick Ridge, died on Friday last week at the family residence from the effects of an attack of grip contracted last November. Miss Ridge, who was just budding into womanhood, was one of the most amiable and popular young ladies in the East End, the idol of her parents, teachers and associates, greatly beloved by the members of the Young Ladies' Sodality and the choir of St. Aloysius' church, in both of which she always felt a great interest. The high esteem in which she was held was shown by the large number who attended her funeral, which took place on St. Aloysius' church Easter Sunday afternoon, the anniversary of her birth, the edifice being crowded to the doors. The remains were followed to St. Louis cemetery by the many friends of the dead girl and her parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Ridge have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in the great loss that they sustained. Her life was indeed a saintly one, leaving a hallowed memory, and when her innocent spirit was released from its mortal ties a pure soul winged its flight to eternal reward and there was joy in heaven. May her soul rest in peace.

LITTLE SOLDIERS.

St. Patrick's Cadets Attend Military Mass in Full Uniform.

One of the most pleasing of the Easter observances of the past week occurred at St. Patrick's church, with Right Rev. Mgr. Gambon officiating. There was a military mass at 10:30 o'clock, attended by the St. Patrick's Cadets and officers, and they presented a strikingly handsome appearance in their natty full dress uniforms. The officers commanding the divisions were Thomas Fallon, Captain; John Stewart, First Lieutenant; George Wilson, Second Lieutenant; Chas. Greenwell, First Sergeant; Thomas Keenan, Second Sergeant; John Hourigan, Charles Phillips, Walter Cusick and Thomas Burke, Corporals. Haydn's third mass was sung by a selected choir. The cadets appeared at the vesper service at 3 o'clock. They are well drilled and make a favorable contrast with companies composed of grown men.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS AND LADIES.

There has for some time past been a contest among the members of Branch 2 of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America to see who could get the largest number of new members, the prize being \$25 in gold. The contest will close and the name of the winner be announced at the meeting to be held at Marker's Hall next Wednesday evening. This branch has initiated fifty new members during the past three months, and now has the largest membership of any in the United States. The officers are endeavoring to bring the membership up to 500 before the semi-annual report is forwarded to the National officers in July.

St. Cecilia's Branch meets at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in St. Cecilia's Hall.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The Knights of Columbus of this city leave this evening for Cincinnati, where they are royally entertained by the Cincinnati Council. Many of them will be accompanied by their wives. While in Cincinnati several new members will be initiated into the Louisville Council, which is enjoying a healthy growth. They will leave over the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and return via the Louisville & Nashville. They will doubtless have a most enjoyable trip.

STATE NEWS.

Grand Easter Sunday Services in Both Frankfort and Lexington.

Social Happenings in Hibernian and Other Society Circles.

Judge Cantrill's Sensational Charge to the Franklin Grand Jury.

GOV. BRADLEY REFUSES A PARDON

[Special Letter to the Kentucky Irish American.] FRANKFORT, KY., April 7.—The usual grand Easter Sunday vocal and instrumental musical programme was rendered at the Church of the Good Shepherd on Sunday last. High mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock by the Rev. T. S. Major, the pastor. The choir was augmented by celebrated singers from Louisville and Cincinnati. After mass the pastor delivered a short but very impressive sermon appropriate to the occasion. The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated and was crowded to the vestibules, many of whom were strangers spending the day in the city.

Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, gave the first of a series of delightful dances at their hall, Kleber building, South Side, last Monday night. Admission was by special invitation only, and a very select crowd was present and enjoyed themselves very much.

The progressive "clinch" party given Wednesday night by Council 161, Young Men's Institute, at their hall, was largely attended and proved a most enjoyable affair. Dancing was indulged in from 10:30 to 12:30, when all repaired homeward, happy in having spent a very pleasant evening.

A call has been issued for a special meeting of Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, at their hall Sunday evening, April 9, at 3 o'clock sharp. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will come up for consideration.

The editor of the Kentucky Irish American has been extended an invitation to visit Frankfort and Lexington, and will arrive some time this month.

Circuit Judge Cantrill delivered one of the most sensational charges ever given a grand jury here in opening court. His remarks were directed against the formation of trusts and advising the grand jury to strictly enforce the anti-trust statutes. Judge Cantrill said it was the duty of the jury to investigate, and if any representative of a trust had attempted to do business or thwart justice it was their duty to file indictments and bring the offenders to justice. It is believed that indictments will be filed against distillers for entering the whisky combine. Judge Cantrill said in instructing the jury:

"The question of trusts is a judicial one more than a political one. The people are accustomed to look to the Legislature and Congress to remedy the evil, but the common law affords ample protection if the courts would take such action as they have the right to take. Of course the jurist must clearly draw the distinction between the legitimate corporations and trusts. The people have the right to ask for protection against any attempt to crush competition, and it is your duty to indict any corporation that you deem guilty of violating the anti-trust statute or the common law."

The Louisville contingent to the convention was what it should have been, and gave Frankfort the appearance of a "hot" legislative days of the past.

Gov. Bradley refused a number of applicants for pardons. The first was Andy Koeing, sent up from Louisville six years ago for twenty-one years for killing John Rush.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 7, 1899.—The weather in the Blue Grass Capital was an ideal Easter Sunday, although it was a little cool for light spring suits, and many colds now in evidence are a result of some of the "swell set" insisting upon rushing the season. The large and beautiful St. Paul's Cathedral was packed to the vestibule with most elaborately dressed ladies of society as well as the regular stylish congregation. The music, while not up to its usual standard, was exceedingly good, and for, as I was informed by a young lady present, a juvenile choir, it was indeed good. Owing to some misunderstanding the regular choir did not sing, and the young choir was pressed in. They were augmented by a celebrated tenor from Cincinnati.

The rector, the Rev. James P. Barry, delivered one of the grandest orations ever listened to in St. Paul's, and held his audience spell-bound for one hour and fifteen minutes. The sermon was one long to be remembered.

Rev. John J. O'Neill spent several days last week in Frankfort, the guest of the Rev. Father Major.

Messrs. P. T. Downey, John Dolan, W. D. Lewis and D. J. McNamara, of Frankfort, spent Sunday with friends in this city.

Col. D. J. McNamara, of this city, did not go to Frankfort until Monday afternoon. He went down for the A. O. H.

hop, and said he spent a very pleasant evening.

The hop given by the Minerva Club at Minerva Lodge last Monday evening was a grand success.

V. M. I. No. 144 and the Y. L. A. will give several delightful entertainments in the near future.

It is reported unofficially here that sixteen happy young couples will embrace matrimony before June 1. They are all members of St. Paul's congregation.

D. J. M.

CHAPLAINS FOR FIREMEN

Two Clergymen in Uniform Due on Second Alarm. Priest and Minister.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, of New York, has appointed the Rev. William Smith and the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson chaplains of the department, with the rank of Battalion Chief. Mr. Johnson is an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace church. Father Smith is a member of the Order of Fathers of Mercy. The Fire Department never before had chaplains. The Commissioner was moved to create the office in consequence of the Windsor hotel fire, where several firemen were injured.

The chaplains will not have any salary. They will be expected to go to all large fires where there is a probability of firemen or other people being injured, so as to give religious consolation to those desiring it. They will wear a uniform according to their rank, and will have a fire alarm in their residences, so that they may promptly go to big fires.

Father Smith received his appointment through and with the approval of Archbishop Corrigan. With reference to his new work he said:

"Mr. Johnson and I are good friends, and we are enthusiastic about our work with the firemen. Our duties are to be similar to those of army chaplains, and wherever we are needed we will go with a will. We were measured for our uniforms, and they will be ready by Easter. They will consist of the blue coat with brass buttons, the cap and the gold shield of the Battalion Chief. On the shields will be the word 'Chaplain,' and on the left sleeve of the coat will be either a white cross on a red ground or a red cross on a white ground. The color arrangement has not been determined yet."

"The Fire Department is to provide us with horses and we will furnish carriages. Each chaplain's team is to be kept at the fire station nearest to his house and will be driven to his door by a fireman on any second alarm. We are to respond to all second alarms anyway, and will of course go to any fire where there is need of our services. We have fire alarm gongs in our rooms and tapes to indicate the exact location of a fire. When the alarm comes in I shall put on my uniform and then wait until I hear my driver outside clanging the bell on my wagon."

Father Smith was formerly the spiritual director of the Catholic pilgrimages from this country to the European shrines.

Mr. Johnson first became interested in firemen and their work eight years ago out in Tacoma, where he was engaged in missionary work. All firemen were his friends in that town, and much of the time he lived with them in the engine houses. When he came to this city, six years ago, he brought with him from the Tacoma firemen letters to Chief Bonner and other members of the local department. He has been at many of the big fires here, has officiated at the funerals of several firemen and is an admirer of Chief Bonner and his men. Two years ago he contributed sufficient money to provide annually the Bonner gold medal for bravery in life saving at fires.

BEAUTIFUL

Were the Floral Decorations at Holy Cross Church Easter Sunday.

Louisville churches have always taken especial pride in their Easter Sunday services, and this year was no exception to the rule. Unusually brilliant and impressive were those held at Holy Cross church, Thirty-second and Broadway, of which Rev. Father Cunningham is the pastor, and the floral decorations excelled those of most all the larger congregations of this city.

The flowers were contributed by Mr. Kettig and members of the congregation, and were arranged by Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. Ausbeck, Miss Barbara Eschrich and other ladies, who deserve great credit for the exquisite taste they displayed. The little church presented a beautiful appearance, and was a pleasing surprise to the both regular communicants and visitors.

The music and singing of the choir was of a very high order, the choir embracing some of our best vocalists, among them Misses Ada, Barbara and Florence Eschrich, Myrtle and Alice McAtee and Mr. J. King.

THE RED MAN.

The first number of the Southern Man, a magazine devoted to the interests of the Red Men of the South and West, made its appearance last week. The publication is a creditable one, and there is no reason why its future should not be all that its promoters desire. It is well edited and printed, and contains much local and outside news of interest to the tribes. Mr. A. J. Domeck is its publisher, and his past experience will prove valuable to the new enterprise. We wish it success.

GEN. SHIELDS.

Only One of the Federal Generals That Licked the Famous Stonewall Jackson.

Suffering from Wounds and Sickness, He Directed the Battle and Won.

An Honor Questioned and Even Denied by Anti-Irish "Historians."

FULLY ATTESTED BY THE RECORDS.

Thirty-seven years ago on March 23 1862, was fought the celebrated battle of Winchester, Va. The Federal army, under the distinguished Irish-American General, James Shields, whose statue adorns the National Gallery in Washington, a gift of the people of Missouri to the National Government, completely routed the Confederate forces under the great "Stonewall" Jackson, who suffered a loss of two guns, four caissons, 300 prisoners and 1,000 stands of small arms.

There has been a disposition to detract from Gen. Shields in "histories" by completely ignoring the battle of Winchester. One "history," which does not mention Shields' victory at Winchester, makes known the fact that "Shields was defeated by Jackson about May, 1862." Now, unless it can be shown that Shields, at the time of his "defeat," dominated all the Union forces on the field, as Jackson dominated all the Confederate forces on the same field, if, on this occasion, he was a subordinate and not the real commander, if it was his business not to plan but to obey the orders of another, common honesty would suggest that responsibility for the result should be placed on the shoulders of the man who was in supreme command, that is Gen. Banks.

In that campaign under Banks the Union army was so divided and the divisions were so detached and so scattered over the valley as to make concerted action impossible. Jackson's keen eye saw the blunder and promptly turned it to his advantage. Placing himself between the converging columns of Banks, Shields, Milroy and Fremont, he struck one after another, and with his united force struck back these isolated fragments in utter rout. The whole Union army was then defeated. It was bad generalship, no doubt, but it was not Shields' generalship. He did not "boss" the situation at that time.

At Winchester, on the contrary, Shields was in supreme command of all the Union forces on the field operating against Jackson, even as Jackson was in supreme command of all the Confederate forces operating against Shields. Banks was not on the field at the time of the action, he having been called to Washington before the engagement began. The results of Winchester then were the legitimate fruits of Shields' plan of operations, strategy and execution, and to him belongs the glory of the victory.

From the following account, taken from Appleton's Annual (1863) Cyclopaedia, which was edited by the late Charles A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, it will be readily seen that Gen. Shields, the hero of the Mexican and civil wars, was the first and the only man that ever crossed swords successfully with "Stonewall" Jackson.

"Winchester was evacuated by 'Stonewall' Jackson on the night of March 11. Shields soon followed up this retreat, and on the 10th he discovered Jackson reinforced in a strong position near New Market and within supporting distance of the main body of the Confederate army under Johnston. In order to draw him from this position Shields fell back rapidly to Winchester on the 20th, as if in retreat, having marched his whole command thirty miles in one day. On the next day the Confederate cavalry under Ashby showed themselves in sight of Winchester."

"On the 22d the entire Union forces, with the exception of Shields' division, evacuated Winchester and marched for Centerville. This movement, and the masked position in which Shields placed his division, led the enemy to believe that the town was evacuated, with the exception of a few regiments to garrison it. That afternoon at 5 o'clock Ashby attacked the pickets of Shields and drove them in, but was repulsed by a small force pushed forward by Shields for that purpose, who now made preparations for a contest in the morning. Shields ordered a portion of his artillery forward to open fire and unmask it."

"This had the desired effect, when a battle ensued, during which Shields, by an attack upon the Confederate left flank, forced that wing back upon its center and placed the enemy to be routed by a general attack, which was made at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with a great success. The Confederates were driven from the field, with the loss of two guns, four caissons, 300 prisoners, and 1,000 stands of small arms. The force of Shields was between 7,000 and 8,000, of which he lost in killed and wounded between 300 and 400. The Confederate loss was large. The brigades of Gen. Jackson, Smith, Gar-nett and Longstreet were engaged."

The "Rebellion Records," compiled from official records in the War Department, the various State reports and from the many war correspondents, thus says: "March 23.—The battle of Win-

chester, Va., was fought this day. Yesterday afternoon Ashby's cavalry drove in the Union pickets. Shields brought up his forces and fired rounds of shell, drove them back and took several prisoners. The Nationals slept on their arms at night. This morning at sunrise Jackson, being reinforced, attacked Shields near Kearns town. * * * The enemy retired slowly. The Nationals rushed forward, and troops followed and drove them till dark. * * * Jackson's men were completely demoralized and could not be rallied. Jackson's forces were pursued beyond Newton." (Vol. IV., pp. 66-67.)

The "Pictorial History of the Civil War" thus gives this account of the engagement: "Shields, badly injured as he was, was yet able to attend to his duty, and although unable to be present on the field was actually conducting the battle from his bed. Having been informed by Kimball of the desperate charge of the Confederates, Shields gave orders that all disposable infantry should be thrown forward on the right and that thus massed they should fall on Jackson's batteries, then turn his left flank and hurl it back on his center. * * * This plan was put into operation, the united force rushed upon the enemy and Jackson's men were driven back through the woods. 'Night alone' said the gallant Shields, 'saved them from total destruction.'" (Pp. 243-5.)

Col. William Allan, aide-de-camp to "Stonewall" Jackson, thus says of Jackson's defeat by Shields in his biographical sketch of the distinguished Confederate general (Appleton's American Biography): "Early in March (1862) Jackson was at Winchester. On March 23 he attacked the Federals. In this battle he (Jackson) was defeated, * * * Jackson retreating up the Shenandoah."

OPENS MONDAY.

Bazaar for the Dominican Church—Contest Exciting Great Interest.

The St. Louis Bertrand church bazaar, which was postponed from April 3, will open next Monday at the school hall, Sixth street, between St. Catherine and Oak. As the opening draws near several of the contests for prizes have become close and interesting, one in particular being the race for the \$300 piano offered the person selling the most tickets to the bazaar. This race has narrowed down to two contestants—Miss Nellie Finnegan and Miss Susie Becker—each having a host of friends, who are striving good naturedly to land their favorite a winner. Another interesting feature, which is an

innovation in the bazaar line in this city, is the handsome little pony and cart, which was presented to Rev. Father Logan, to be raffled off at the bazaar. It seems that every man, woman, boy and girl in the Limerick district have set their hearts on winning this prize, and whoever the winner—he or she—is certainly to be envied.

If present indications and advance notices count for anything the bazaar will open in a blaze of glory and continue a brilliant success as long as it lasts, and also pose as a striking example of what the hustling efforts of the members of St. Louis Bertrand's can do in this line.

UNION LABOR.

A Committee of Stonecutters Confer With the Board of Public Works.

A committee from the Stonecutters' Union had a conference Wednesday with the Board of Public Works in reference to the employment of union labor on street construction work. This was the second conference held, and Mayor Weaver attended each of them. He is understood to favor the demands. The Board of Works assured the committee that wherever the law permitted it the city would employ union labor and home material on all public work. Where it is not possible to put this proviso in the contract the Board of Works will use its best efforts to have contractors employ union men. The workmen can not understand why in future the proviso for union labor can not be carried out. Non-union labor has proven the most expensive in the past, because of lack of experience and skill, and compliance with the request of the trades unions will only result in the reduction of taxation.

MAN MAY BEAT HIS WIFE.

A decision was rendered by Judge Peabody in the St. Louis Police Court Wednesday that under certain conditions a husband has the right to beat his wife. The case was of one Bernard Kretzer, charged with beating his wife because she would not agree with him in the management of their children. Judge Peabody said in passing judgment:

In this case the wife was more guilty than the husband for trying to contradict and thwart her husband's will in the presence of the children and setting them a bad example, which he had a right to rebuke. There are times when a wife irritates her husband to such an extent that he can not control himself, and uses his hand or fist. As long as no serious harm is done I do not believe in punishment.

Cherokee Tribe of Red Men entertained their friends handsomely Monday evening, when officers were installed for the ensuing term. The exercises were of a very high order. This is the largest and most popular tribe in Kentucky, and they dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand.

HAPPY CROWD.

Large Gathering at the Irish-American Society Celebration Thursday Night.

Hon. Matt O'Doherty Delivers an Eloquent and Patriotic Address.

The Literary and Musical Exercises Were of a Very High Order.

THE REFRESHMENTS IN ABUNDANCE.

The reception and dance of the Irish-American Society at Hibernian Hall Thursday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the many pleasant social events of the past season among the different Irish-American societies of this city. The audience was a large one, composed of the best class of our citizens, and had the weather been fair the two halls would not have accommodated the friends of this popular society.

President Thomas Keenan presided as Chairman and toastmaster, and in a happy and felicitous manner introduced the different ladies and gentlemen who were to assist in carrying out the excellently arranged programme. He also gave a brief history of the Irish-American Society and its aims and purposes, refuting the silly statements heretofore made by local papers.

The address of the evening was delivered by Hon. Matt O'Doherty, and it was pronounced one of the most eloquent ever heard in that hall. His remarks were patriotic and created unbounded enthusiasm. He gave a synopsis of what the Irish people had done in behalf of civilization, paying a glowing tribute to many who became famous in their endeavors to serve the United States from the Revolution to the present time. He was warmly applauded.

Patrick O'Connor rendered several selections on the accordion, and his playing of old but favorite Irish airs was one of the most pleasing features of the evening.

James B. Kelly convulsed the audience with his recitation and was recalled several times, as was also Mr. Otto Wiseman, whose cornet solos were of a very high class order.

Misses Carrie Scally and Mary Kelly were the vocal soloists of the evening, and won new laurels. They possess sweet voices, and a brilliant future is predicted for them.

Miss Nellie Finnegan won many friends by her rendition of several artistic and feeling difficult selections on the piano, and many declared themselves as favoring her in her contest for the piano offered at the Dominican fair.

Following the literary and musical exercises refreshments were served in abundance, after which the audience took possession of the dancing hall and tripped the light fantastic to the music of Prof. Tom Scally's excellent orchestra. In addition to the fashionable dances of the present day there were reels and breakdowns, and the liveliness of some of the old-timers was a revelation to the youngsters.

Messrs. Thomas Keenan, Michael Lawler, Mark Ryan, Kelly, Tim Naughton, John Mulloy, D. J. Coleman and others were untiring in their efforts to make everything pleasant for the audience, and to them much credit is due for the happy results attained.

GAELIC CLASS.

One Will Be Formally Organized Tomorrow—Many Will Join.

Tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Hibernian Hall will be formally organized a class for the study of the Gaelic language. This movement has been on foot for some time and its promoters now feel assured of success. All those who can speak or are interested in the preservation of the Irish language are cordially invited to attend this meeting. Prof. Patrick Sullivan has been invited to deliver the principal address. Messrs. John Cavanaugh, N. J. Sheridan and P. Sullivan have done excellent work during the past two months, and have been able to secure all the books and literature necessary for a large class, and express themselves as hopeful that a lively interest will be manifested in this matter.

POPE'S HEALTH.

Inability to Take Sufficient Nourishment Causes Anxiety.

A Rome correspondent says: The Pope is able to be up and about, but he can not do his customary work, and the Vatican routine has to be executed without personal reference to him. The danger from his fainting fits has been exaggerated and the real cause of anxiety is his inability to take sufficient nourishment. His Holiness may keep going so long as there is no extra pressure upon him, but his life will hang by a slender thread until he gathers strength with the returning spring.